## The Times-Dispatch

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TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1903.

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#### THE LAW HAS BEEN VINDI-CATED.

The Richmond authorities have received high praise in various parts of to bring all wage-earners to reflection the country for the manner in which the Mr. William J. Bryan used to speak of situation here has been handled since the wage-carners of the country as busirioting began. As soon as the authorities satisfied themselves that they were not able to control the lawless element they asked for troops, and as soon as the Governor was requested to send troops he ordered out a whole regiment.

There was, of course, no interference in the strike. The Pasenger and Power Company and the strikers were left to settle their differences between themselves, and no pressure of government was brought to bear upon either side. But the authorities insisted that the property of the Passenger and Power Company should be protected, that the men whom it had employed to operate its cars should be protected, and that no sort of disorder would be tolerated. The city quieted down almost immediately, and strikers their positions. Every time the although the strikers have refused to return to work, and although many peo- it means one position less to be filled, and ple are refusing to patronize the cars, the cars are being run with the new men without interference, and the city has returned to its normal condition of peace and good order,

Now comes Judge Samuel B. Witt, of the Hustings Court, with a ringing charge to the grand jury against riot and the boycott, Judge Witt says that the recent occurrences in the city have been disgraceful to the last degree, and that we are brought squarely face to face with the question, "Shall the lawbreakers and law deflers control our city, or shall it He gives warning that there are no accessories in riots but that all are princiin acts of violnce, joins in and assists them," says he, "he is as much amenable purpose, and whoever encourages or prorures or takes part in a riot, either by words, gestures, incendiary, speeches, exhibition of frearms, or in conduct of any kind whatsoever tending to countenance or assist the rioters is guilty. Thus if murder is committed by one, all are guilty of murder. If a dwelling house is Intured or serious injury is done to the person of another, all are liable to con-Enement in the penitentiary."

In speaking of the boycott he says that

Appeals is in effect that every attempt or control an employer in the determination of what persons he will employ, what wages he will pay, or what rules of busiall combinations for such purposes are anlawful, and the parties thereto are liable to oriminal prosecution. "In short " he adds, "every combination of individuals voked interference with the business of another person is unlawful and will be enough if the persons combine together The combination for the unlawful purpose

Richmond is fortunate to have such law, who knows his duty and who has fair warning to all persons who would engage in riot or who would resort to the percett as a means of carrying their pur-

All law-abiding citizens in the comauthorities for the courageous stand order, and proud of this noble and courascenes which have amazed and humiliated all good and patriotic citizens, but there are lawless men in every community and It is gratifying and encouraging and re assuring to know that the officers of the

#### THE COST OF STRIKES. The World's Work says that the strike

and lock-outs that hindered industry in June were more numerous than they have ever been before, and, taken altogether, they were more serious than strikes have been before, except such great strikes as the coal strike of last winter and the few railroad and iron mill strikes that all will easily recall. "The sum total of the in-terruption of work," it proceeds, "Is an enormous loss. Is is a loss, too, that is greater than the public knows, because The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is it is widely scattered, and is for that rea-son incalculable. It is a loss of wages, a loss of income, a loss of trade, a gen-eral discouragement to many forms of industry. Such strikes are all hurtful So far from any good results see the possible consequences-losses of savings n increasing hesitation of capital, in some cases a definite curtailment of trade and an increase of prices. All these forces work gradually, but they work steadily to one result—hard times. A check on even the greatest prosperity must come at last if industry continues to suffer hindrance and disturbance.

This is not an exaggerated statement, as believe. We have all seen what a terrible hindrance to business the street car strike is. If the strike affected the street car line only the community would not feel it so much. But it affects every line of business, and it affects public sentiment. With the people stirred up as they have been for some time past they are not in the mood for business. They feel gloomy, and the most enterprising men are disposed to hold back until a settle-

ment is in sight. A well known builder of Richmond said in our presence the other day that he had practically stopped his building operations and would not build more houses for th present because he did not know how farmachine the evil influence of the strike

We do not mean to lecture the strikers If they were not satisfied with their wages they were not under obligation to keep at work simply to save the community from disturbance. But the statements made by the Worlds Work and the plain facts o the situation in Richmond are enough ness men, and so they are. They are business men, and they are as much interested as any other class of business men in seeing prosperity continued. They must protect their own interests, and we don't blame them for doing so, but if the workmen se disturb business as to put a check to prosperity and bring on a period of hard times they are certainly working against their interests, and they will suffer when the country suffers. The street car strike is costing Mr.

Gould a round sum of money. But it is costing the strikers and the community much more. It is also costing the ta payers enough money to run many public schools for many months. In our ion it is going to cost many of their company puts on a new man permanently as many such men are being employed fewer and fewer places are left for the strikers. The company insists that it will not yield and Mr. Gould has a long purse. The strikers may continue to hamper him in the operation of his cars and may continue to make him spend money freely, but if Mr. Gould has determined to fight it out, what good are the strikers doing for themselves in prolonging the struggle? Are they not hurt-ing themselves more than they are hurting him? Are they making or losing friends by keeping up the fight? Are they making friends of the tax payers? Are they making friends of the merchants whose business is suffering? Are they making friends, of those whom they are "When a man sees others engaged forcing to walk? They may think so, but they are mistaken. Men and women do not love to make sacrifices, and the as if he had originally assembled for the strikers know full well that many people are walking not through real sympathy, but from intimidation, and men do not love to be compelled, no matter what they say.

We are not giving advice, but we have

stated some plain facts, which the strikers will do well to consider.

During the past eleven months the gross earnings of the Southern Railway Company showed an increase of \$4,000,000 the law as laid down by the Court of while the net earnings showed an increase of only \$386,213. For the month of May py force, threat or intimidation to deter the gross earnings increased \$259,533, while the net earnings increased only \$50,371. For the same month the Pennsylvania Railroad showed an immense increase in hess he will adopt, is an unlawful act, and the gross earnings, but very little increase in the net earnings. This means that the operating expense

of the railroads have increased as the earnings have increased. The increase made for the purpose of wanton or unpro. In operating expenses is due to the increased cost of materials and higher wages. There has been much complaint of punished and restrained by the criminal late about the increased cost of living law as being ruinous of the business of and some people say that they are worse the community and destructive of the off when times are prosperous than when peace and good order of society, It is times are hard, because it costs them so much more to live in prosperous times to injure the business of another. No But it cannot be otherwise. In times of evert act is necessary to be committed. prosperity there is a brisk demand for everything and with a brisk demand prices necessarily go up. It would be an ideal situation to have wages at the high a fearles judge, a judge who knows the point, and the price of commodities at the low point, but such a situation would be contradictory and is an impossibility "You can't eat your cake and have it," says the old adage.

#### STAND BY THE BOYS.

The Staunton News agrees with The munity are proud of the State and city Times-Dispatch that it would be unkind. not to say unpatriotic, for any employer they have taken in behalf of law and to discharge an employe because such geous charge of Judge Witt, There have to do military service. Our contemporary reminds the business men of Staunton and other communities that the time may come when they will be in need of military protection. It is a timely reminder, There is no knowing when lawlessness will break out in any community of the law have asserted themselves and vindi- State, and when the civil authorities are cated the law, and that they are upheld unable to cope with the mob it is esand sustained by the overwhelming senti- sential to have troops. The troops do not ment of the Riehmond public. We doubt if so serious a situation has been handled preserve order, and their presence is come necessarily to shoot and kill, but to

interest it is sensible for business men in all parts of the State to encourage the military organizations, and a business man is very short-sighted when he pursues a course which tends to deter young men from joining the military companies

The boys have done their duty, in spite of the fact that many of them are in sympathy with the strikers. They deserve all praise and every consideration.

#### ONLY A BUBBLE.

In referring to some remarks of ours concerning the collapse of the Hampton Roads Shipbuilding Company, with a capftal of \$19,000,000, the Norfolk Ledger

says:

"We are satisfied that everybody hereabouts regrets the failure of the Trieg Company and would be gratified to see the company reorganized and continue its career of usefulness. That was a legitimate venture, in which much Virginia capital was invested, and while we think a better location for it might have been chosen, it was doing an excellent work for Richmond and the State.

"About all that the public ever knew of the Norfolk-Hampton Roads Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company was that a prospectus was issued and an attempt made to get the public interested in the purchase of lots at prices ranging from \$200 to \$480 per lot, before any satisfactory evidence was furnished that the ship yard would materialize."

It would appear from this that we did

It would appear from this that we did not understand the fact. We thought that this was a sure-enough shipbuilding company. It had been extensively advertised as such, but as the Norfolk Ledger and the Newport News Press now give assurance that the company was organized to sell lots, and not to build ships, we let the incident close without further remark.

THE MISSISSIPPI PRIMAR Y. As heretofore stated in this paper, the next Senator from Mississippi is to be nominated by a State Democratic primary election, the voters to vote directly for the candidates offering. The rivals for this honor are Senator Money and Gov ernor Longino.

Mississippi has a State primary election law which provides that each political party shall defray all the expenses inci-dent to its primary elections, and no such

cost shall be a charge either upon the State or county or city treasury. The cost of printing ballots and trans-mitting them to the polling places, and providing ballot boxes and erecting booths must be fairly apportioned by the county executive committees among all the canildates voted for in such primaries State, county and district candidates bearing their pro rata share.

These expenses are the only ones chargeable against candidates. No candidate for a State or a district office can be assessed more than is assessed upon the cardidates for county offices.

By another section of the act of assem

it is provided that the nominations for United States Senator shall be made under the same regulations governing the nomination of State officers.

The county committees have no uniform scale of assessment. The assessments vary from year to year, but we are informed that this year they range from twenty-five cents per capita of candidates to \$5. It seems that in Mississippi all the elections are thrown together, hence the number of candidates is very large and consequently the assessments necessary to be made upon each in comparatively

The Hartford Courant enters its pro test against Connecticut being called "the Nutmeg" State." It characterizes it as a false and slanderous appellation, and declares that the people of that State never did make wooden nutmegs, and that if they had made them the southern people would never have been fools enough to buy them.

The Courant thinks it particularly hard that so many citizens of Connecticut should "participate in keeping up this characterization."

Its judgment is that the legend never had any basis in truth. How it originated it cannot say, but probably "the humor that was inherent in the invented deception is what has kept it alive all this time."

We've always regarded it as a joke upon the Connecticut people; but a joke illustrative of their exceeding "smartness" in trade. At one time, we remember, it was also said that they made and sold wooden hams also. One of these hams (or a counterfeit) for a number of years was nailed to the door-frame of the grocery store of that fine old Virginia merchant, Felix Mathews, on upper Broad

It is said by some of the Washington correspondents that the health of Postmaster-General Payne has suffered greatly from the strain he has been under or account of the scandal in his department He would gladly relinquish office, but finds himself so circumstanced that he cannot do so without laying himself open to the suspicion that he is retreating un-

It is stated that the President is not pleased with the free giving out of scandal news at the department, and the consequence is that Mr. Payne has taken a new tack. Now no one in the department but himself is authorized to give out news, upon penalty of dismissal from place. And yet new stories of frauds discovered are published every day.

Mr. Payne seems to be "catching I all around," and to be without present prospect of relief.

It is doubtful if this country produced a soldier during the nineteenth century who was the equal of the gifted Confederate was the equal of the gitted Confederate commander. In a war that produced heroes by the hundred, he stood among the greatest. It was his genius that kept the Confederacy alive, and enabled it to resist for more than four bloody years the government, with all its vast powed

So says the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin in an account it gives of the day's battle of Gettysburg. Pretty neat compliment to come from a northern paper; but we observe that the northern press is becoming more and more liberal in recognition of the southern soldier, and it is seldom they have anything bet nice

The Petersburg Index-Appeal has entered upon its thirty-ninth year, and celebrated its birthday anniversary on as well in any other city in the union, usually all that is needed to keep the the fourth day of July. If we had known

rioters in subjection. As a matter of self- | it in time we should have exploded som fireworks in honor of the event. The Index-Appeal has had a great deal to do with promoting the spirit of independence in Virginia, and deserves consideration at the hands of all liberty-loving Ameri-

cans. The example of the Mexican couple court trouble is commended to those peo ple over in North Carolina who have been mentioned in Judge Neale's statis-

The South will try and stand the "dis grace" of not being represented in Congress, at least long enough to see what Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, is going to

Up to the hour of going to press, Russia has not sailed from Manchuria and the British-Japanese ultimatum has not been recalled.

"Emperor William found many things to command on board the Kearsarge." says a cable dispatch. Yes, the ship carries Milwaukee, St. Louis and Cincinnati brands and a few foreign brews.

There have been 1.483 lynchings in the United States in the last ten years. Soon the debating societies will have to an swer the question: "Does lynching prevent crime?"

They do say that the Hanover watermelons are just humping, and will soon be ready for "thumping."

What some of the weekly papers in Virginia don't know about handling a street car strike would fill a world full of books. What they think they do know would fill two worlds full.

Indiana is becoming famous for race riots. A savage one is now on in that State. We are sorry for the poor Indi

There are said to be no mosquitoes in China, which proves that the little pests have keen noses as well as bills.

After all, perhaps Machen was only trying to prove that the Postoffice Department is "self"-supporting.

The Petersburg Index-Appeal and Dr Starr are agreed that calling off time in the history of the strike has arrived.

The glorious Fourth didn't shake up old Virginia to any alarming extent.

## Half Hour With Virginia Editors.

The Emporia Messenger has come to

If the two races cannot live together in peace, then separation should take place if separated both could attain their high est development, and it is more than prob-able that the separation would be volun-tary, as the sensible negroes have come in a great measure to recognize the need

To the above the Newport News Pres:

experience seems to belie the statement of our esteemed contemporary. For where the negroes have been left entirely to themselves the tendency has been toward savagery rather than higher development.

The Rockingham Register makes this

point:
It may be taking the wire edge off sentiment a little, but it is none the less true that some of the folks who have been celebrating the valor of their ancestors at Valley Forge and Bunker Hill would be ashamed to walk down street in daytime with the old chaps if the latter could revisit earth in propria persons.

The Gordonsville Gazette, which is The Gordonsville Gazette, which is something of a reformer, says:

The Times-Dispatch of recent date reproduces our editorial paragraph—"Smash the Machines." Yes, brother, it will be a good day for this old Commonwealth when everything in the nature of a political machine, from the Capital down to every precinct within our borders, is smashed into smitherens.

The Fincastle Herald scores a point

thus:

The "Virginian" that is said to have led the Delaware mob of 5,000 which burned a negro at the stake, has been caught and jailed. His name is Author Colwell, of Hartford City. Ind. The North has as many good leaders in business of that kind as the South, and they are rapidly coming to the front.

## DAILY FASHION HINTS.

GIRL'S FROCK.



In this charming little Russian dress-a style that is always becoming to girls -the use of tucks and stitched bands modify the planness of the design. The modify the plainness of the design. The tucks in the front of the dress give just enough fulness for a pretty blouse. The skirt is circular shaped and has a decided flare at the lower portion. The Gress will make up well in any of the wash materials, and if the idea of plain sitched bands in plain color is carried out as illustrated, a most pleasing result will be obtained.

No. 2,366—Sizes for 6, 8 and 19 years.

On receipt of 10 cents this pattern will be sent to any address. All orders must be directed to THE LITTLE FOLKS PATTERN CO., 78 Fifth Avenue, New York. When ordering please do not fail to mention number.

Fize. ..... Name. .....

# THE TWO VANREVELS

By BOOTH TARKINGTON.

CHAPTER II.

SURVIVING EVILS OF THE REIGN

OF TERROR.

Does there exist an incredulous, or jealous, denizen of another portion of our country who, knowing that the room in the wooden cupale over Mr. Carewe's library commonly alluded to by Rouen as the "Tower Chamber," will prove himself so sectionally prejudiced as to deny that the town was a veritable hotbed of literary interest, or that Sir Waiter Scott was ill appreciated there? Some of the men looked sly, and others grinned, at mention of this apartment; but the romantic were not lacking who spoke of it in whispers; how the lights sometimes shone there all night long, and the gentlemen drove away, white-faced, in the dawn. The cupola, rising above the library, overlooked the garden, and the length of its front. The windows of the library, and of a row of bedrooms—one of which was Miss. Betty's—lined the veranda, "steamboat fashion;" the inner doors of these rooms all opening upon a long hall which bisected the house. The stalrway leading to the room in the cupola rose in the library itself, while the bisecting hall afforded the only access to the library; hence the gossips, well acquainted with the geography of the place, conferred seriously together upon what effect Miss Betty home-coming would have in this connection, for any one going to the stairway must needs pass her door; and, what was more to the point, a party of gentlemen descending late from the mysterious turret might be not so quiet as they intended, and the young lady sufficiently disturbed to inquirs of her father what entertainment he provided that should keep his guests until four in the morning.

But at present it was with the opposite end of the house that the town was occupied, for there, workmen were hammering and sawing and painting all day long, finishing the addition Mr. Carowe was building for his daughter's debut. This hammering disturbed Miss Betty, who had become almost as busy with the French Revolution as with her mantua-maker. For she had found in her father's library many boo

She found memoirs, histories and tales She found memoirs, materials of that delectable period, then not so of that delectable period, then not so did m with time but that the figures of i dim with time but that the shadows; and fo dim with time but that the figures of it were more than tragle shadows; and for a week there was no meal in that house to which she sat down earlier than half an hour late. She had a rightful property interest in the Revolution, her own great-unch naving been one of those who "suffered," not, however, under the guillotine, for to Georges Mellhae appertained the rare distinction of death by accident on the day when the business-like young Bonaparte played upon the mob with his cannon.

There were some yellow letters of this

cannon.

There were some yellow letters of this great-uncle's in a box which had belonged to her grandmother, a rich discovery for Miss Betty, who read and reread them with eager and excited eyes living more in Parls with Georges and his friends, than in Rouen with her father. Indeed, she had little else to do. Mr. Carewe was no comrade for her, by far the reverse. She seldom saw him, except at the table, when he sat with averted eyes, and talked to her very little; and while making elaborate preparation for her introduction to his friends uch was his phrase) he treated her with a perfunctory civility which made her wonder if her advent was altogether welcome to him; but when she noticed that his hair looked darker than usual about every fourth day, she began to understand why he appeared ungraieful to her for growing up. He went out a great deal though no visitors came to the house; for it was known that Mr. Carewe desired to present his daughter to no one until he presented her to all. Fanchon Bareaud indeed, made one hurried and embarrassed call, evading Miss Betty's refernce to the chevaller of the kitten wih a dexterity to nimble to be thought unintentional. Miss Carewe was forbidden to return her friend's wist until after her debut; and Mr. Carewe explained that there was always some worthless young men hanging about the Bareaud's, where there was always some worthless young men hanging about the Barcaud's, where the did not add), they interfered with a worthy old one desired to honor Fanchon's older sister. Virginia, with his atten

This was no great hardship for Miss n with her great-uncle, she had lost ne curiosity concerning the men of tosome curiosity concerning the men of to-day, doubting that they would show forth as heroic, as debomair, gray and tragic as he. He was the legendary hero of her childhood; she remembered her mother's stories of him, perhaps more clearly than she remembered her mother; and one of the older sisters had known him in Paris and had talked to him at length, giving the flavor of his dandyism and his beauty at first hand to his young relative. He had been one of those hardy young men wearing unbelievable garments, who be-gan to appear in the garden of the Tuileries with knives in their sleeves and cudgels in their hands, about April, 1794, and whose dash and recklessness in

and cudgols in their hands, about April, 1794, and whose dash and recklessness in many matters were the first intimations that the Citizen Tallien was about to cause the Citizen Robespierre to shoot himself through the Jaw.

In the library hung a small full-length drawing of Georges, done in color by Miss Betty's grandmother; and this she carried to her own room and studied long and ardently, until sometimes the man himself seemed to stand before her, in spite of the fact that Mile. Mellhac had not a distinguished talent and M. Mellhac's features might have been anybody's. It features might have been anybody's. It was to be seen, however, that he was

was to be seen, however, that he was smiling.

Miss Betty had an impression that her grandmother's art of portraiture would have been more successful with the profile than the "full-face." Nevertheless, nothing could be more clearly indicated than that the hair of M. Mell-hac was very yellow, and his short, huge-lapelled waistcoat white, striped with scarlet. An enormous crayat covered his chin; the heavy collar of his yellow coat rose behind his ears, while its tails fell to his ankles; and the tight trousers of white and yellow stripes were tied with white ribbons about the middle of the calf; he wore white stockings and gold-buckled yellow shoes, and on the back of his head a jauntily cocked black hat. Miss Betty innocently wondered why his letters did not speak of Petion, of Vergniaud, of Dumoriez, since in the historical novels which she read, the hero's lot was inevitably linked with that of every one of importance in his generation; yet Georges appeared to have been unacquainted with these personages, Robspiere being the only name of consequence mentioned in his letters; and then it appeared in much the same fashion practiced by her father in alluding to the Governor of the State, who had the misfortune to be unpopular with Carewe. But this did not dim her great-uncle's lustre in Miss Betty's eyes, nor lessen for her the pathetic romance of the smile he were.

Echolding this smile, one remembered the and con which his light footsteps had

to any address. All orders must ted to THE LITTLE FOLKS NN CO. 78 Fifth Avenue, Now Then ordering please do not fail on number.

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No. 2,360.

Me Co. 78 Fifth Avenue, Now Then ordering please do not fail on number.

No. 2,360.

Me Co. 78 Fifth Avenue, Now Then order the wore.

Beholding this smile, one remembered the end to which his light footsieps had led him; and it was unasyoldable to picture him left lying in the empty street behind the heels of the flying crowd, carefully forming that same smile on his lips and taking much pride in passing with some small cynical speech, murmured to himself, concerning the inutility of a gentleman's getting shot by his friends for merely being present to applicate the wore.

them. So fancying him thus, with his yellow hair, his scarlet-striped waistcoat, and his tragedy, the young girl felt a share of the family greatness, or, at least of pisturesqueness, descend to her. And she smiled sadly back upon the smile in the picture, and dreamed about its original night after night.

Whether or not another figure, that of a dark young man in a white hat, with a white kitten etching his wrist in red, found any place in her dreams at this period, it is impossible to determine. She did not see him again. It is quite another thing, hazardous to venture, to state that he did not see her. At all events, it is certain that many people who had never beheld her were talking of her; that Rouen was full of contention concerning her and her gift of music, for a song can be heard through an open window. And how did it happen that Cralley Gray knew that it was Miss Carewe's habit to stroil in her garden for half an hour or so each evening before retiring, and that she went to mass every morning soon after sunrise? Cralley Gray never rose at or near sunrise in his life, though he sometimes beheld it from another point of view at the end of the evening. It appears that some one must have told him.

One night when the moon lay white on the trees and housetops, Miss Betty paused in her evening promenade and seated herself upon a bench on the borders of the garden, "touched," as the books of the time would have put it, "by the sweet tranquillity of the scene, and wought upon by the tender incentive to sighs and melancholy which youth in loneliness finds in a loveliness of the old-fashioned garden of violets and cherry blossoms, and a sound of distant violines came on the air playing the new song from the new opera.

"But I also dreami, which pleased me most,
That you loved me just the same—" they sang, and with the lilt of them and

song from the new opera.

"But I also dreamt, which pleased me most,
That you loved me just the same—"
they sang, and with the lilt of them and the keen beauty of the night, the inherited pain of the ages rose from the depths of the young girl's heart, so that she thought it must break, for what reason she could not have told, since she was without care or sorrow that she knew, except 'the French Revolution, yet tears shone upon the long lashes. She shook them off and looked up with a sudden odd consciousness. The next second sho sprang to her feet with a gasp and a chocked outery, her hands pressed to her breast.

Ten paces in front of her a gap in the shrubbery where tall trees rose left a small radiant area of illumination like that of a lime-light in a theatre, its brillancy intensified by the dark foliage behind. It was open to view only from the bench by which she stood, and appeared, indeed, like the stage of a little theatre, a stage occupied by a bizarre figure. For, in the center of this shining patch, with the light strong on his face, was standing a fair-haired young man, dressed in a yellow cout, a scarlot and white striped waistcoat, wearing a jauntily cocked black hat on his head. And even to the last deall, the ribbon laces above the ankle and the gold-buckled shoes, he was the sketch of Georges Mellhao sun otherality in that light; yet in the

ber of the control of light, partly of the very spirit of inc., and oddly enough, partly of the scent of the little fan than hung by a ribbon from her waist. This was a woman like a wine, he felt, there was a bouquet.

(To be continued to-morrow.)

A Few Foreign Facts.

The Czar of Russia has absudoned his visit to Rome in the autumn. He and the Czarina will spend the fall in the Crimes.

A Dutch archaeologist has resumed excavations on the round hill called "Tho Shield," which rises near Argos. The foundations of a large Greek temple, a staircase of the classical period and a lion's head in clay have already been discovered, and it is hoped that the Dutch government will provide the funds for the complete excavation of the ancient market place.

Dr. Julius Stoklasa, an eminent chemist of Berlin, has attracted considerable attention by contending that alcohol and carbollo acid are products of the breath of animals and vegetable bodies. He is not because the state of the content of the con prepared to say to what extent the use of alcohol aids life and energy or retards it, but he is making elaborate experiments. "To-Day's Advertising Talk."

# THERE IS NO

LINE OF BUSINESS that cannot be profita-

> bly advertised. The grocery business.

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The drug business.

The laundry business. It would be next to impossible to name a line of business that could not be greatly benefited

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An Endless Search. I'd love a goose that wears a shawl, Or a gander in coat and hat: I'd just adore a tamed giraffe, Or a literary cat.

I'd like a goat with graceful curves, Or a bear with manners neat; A chimpanzee in a cutaway,



The Durham Herald says: The Durnam Horau says:

We always look upon the offering of
rewards for lynchers by governors as a
mere bluff, for they know as well as a
know that the rewards will not be
rin.med. It is o e or hose things that
overybody understands, even if they say
nothing about it.

HAVE NO APPETITE—CAN'T SLEEP
BOWELS CONSTIPATED—LIVER
INACTIVE. The stomach has become
weak and needs a medicine to strengthen it. Don't waste time experimenting
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once. FOR 50 YEARS it has been recogniged as the leading stomach remedy
of the world, and has cured thousands.
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